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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CITES INCREASE IN ALBANIAN EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

DESCRIBES GROWTH OF KINDERGARTENS -- Tirana, Bashkimi, 15 Mar 52

Thousands of children are now receiving a kindergarten education. In 1938, there were only 23 kindergartens attended by 2,434 children of the privileged class in the principal cities, Tirana, Shkoder, Korce, Gjinokaster, and Vlone. Now there are 199. The number of teachers has risen from 40 to 471, the number of children to 11,469.

Today there is a network of 100 kindergartens for children of women workers and office personnel in cities. Ten are located at mines and enterprises far from cities, and 25 in agricultural cooperatives, while the others are distributed among villages and small centers.

All kindergartens have toys, mostly made in the USSR. Some have puppet theaters and picture books on botany, zoology, and so forth.

GIVES FIGURES ON EDUCATION OF WOMEN -- Boston, Liria, 28 Mar 52

In 1951, the state courses for nurses, pharmacists, etc., were attended by 515 women. The participation of 411 women in industrial and bookkeeping courses was particularly satisfactory. The courses on farming methods given in villages were attended by 559 women.

Today 17 women are deputies in the People's Assembly, 886 assist in the law courts, and 504 are members of rreth people's councils.

Since the liberation, 80,076 women have learned to read and write, thus aiding in the national struggle against illiteracy.

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CITES WORKERS GAINS -- Boston, Liria, 4 Apr 52

Since the liberation, a new life has begun even in the remotest corners of Albania. New houses, stores, sanitariums, and cultural institutions are being built. In the center of Reshen Rreth, before the liberation, there were only three enterprises; today Reshen has the appearance of a very active small center. Along the motor road new enterprises have sprung up, a special village school, houses, a club, workers' messhalls, shops, a hotel, etc.

Until the liberation, there were only three elementary schools. Today, there are 34 elementary and special state schools. State institutions, such as infirmaries, ambulances, etc., have been established. This year a boarding school for scholarship students will be erected as well as a hospital and a day nursery.

KOLONJE RRETH EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES INCREASE -- Boston, Dielli, 2 Apr 52

Since the liberation a great number of new buildings have gone up in Kolonje (Erseke) Rreth: houses, a hospital, a club, restaurants, hotels, and schools.

Before the war, Kolonje Rreth had only 25 elementary schools. Now it has 50 elementary schools and eight 7-year schools.

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SOURCE Bashkimi.

SKENDERBEJ OLIVE OIL REFINERY INCREASES PRODUCTION

INCREASES SOAP, OIL PRODUCTION -- Tirana, Bashkimi, 15 Mar 52

In interviews with workmen in the Skenderbej Olive Oil Refinery the following statistics were learned. The 1951 plan was fulfilled 135 percent. In January, the monthly plan was fulfilled 119 percent with a 9.87 percent reduction in costs, while in February these figures rose to 157.4 percent in fulfillment and 11 percent in cost reduction. During February, 1,700 quintals of oil and 35 quintals of soap above the plan were prepared.

There was a large olive crop in 1952, so the refinery now has a great pyramid of mash from pressed olives and large drums of oil. The olive-oil-refining unit is working energetically to exceed the norms 40 percent a day before the Second Party Congress.

The soap unit has produced 100 more quintals of soap than called for by the plan.

One of the workers has promised to produce 20 vats of sulfur olive oil before the meeting of the Second Party Congress.

PETROLEUM COMBINE MEETS PLANS -- Tirana, Bashkimi, 15 Mar 52

The Petroleum Combine collectives in Stalin City expect to finish their planned work for the month on 28 March. They have already reduced the costs 5 percent. The February plan was fulfilled 122.6 percent while saving 120,176 leks for the state.

The enterprise plans to finish 122 apartments for workers in the combine before the date set in the plan.

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SOURCE Magyar Kozlony.

HUNGARY ISSUES DECREE  
ON 1952 PRODUCE, LIVESTOCK DELIVERIES

The Presidential Council has issued Decree No 2/1952, which contains the following provisions concerning compulsory delivery of produce and livestock during the 1952 - 1953 agricultural year

The requirements of Hungary's national economy in agricultural products must be satisfied by collection through state agencies. The following producers are subject to compulsory delivery obligations: (1) state farms and farms owned by public agencies, (2) producers' cooperatives /hereinafter cooperatives/, and (3) independent producers.

State farms and forestries, experimental and training farms, as well as farms owned by towns, cities, and state enterprises, are required to deliver their total agricultural production. They are also required to conclude contracts with the appropriate state collecting agencies for the delivery of the quantities of products provided for under their respective production plans.

Responsibility for the fulfillment of delivery obligations of independent cooperatives and Type III cooperatives rests with the management of the cooperative, while in the case of Types I and II cooperatives delivery obligations are the responsibility of the several members individually.

Compulsory delivery obligations include the following: agricultural produce, livestock, poultry, eggs, milk, and wine. Cereals must be delivered from the threshing floor, while the delivery schedule for other products is governed by the respective crops and by growing conditions.

Delivery obligations include ground tax, as well as, in the case of kulaks, assessment for agricultural development, both payable in kind.

The producers fulfill their delivery obligations in bread grains after setting aside the supply required for household use and seeding. Delivery obligations in other produce, livestock, and animal products take precedence

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over other requirements. All agricultural products remaining after the fulfillment of delivery obligations and of indebtedness to the agricultural machine stations may be disposed of freely by the producer. The producer is, however, required to set aside his seed requirements for the following agricultural year and to fulfill his contractual obligations.

Produce and livestock delivery obligations are based on the combined area of the producer's arable land, meadows, and pasture. Poultry, egg, milk, and wine delivery obligations are governed by provisions stated in subsequent paragraphs of the present decree. The amount of produce for which a contract has been concluded is deductible from total delivery obligations, provided the contract is fulfilled.

Exemption from produce and livestock delivery obligations is granted for the following: (1) farms of less than one cadastral yoke, (2) land used by scientific institutions for research, (3) communal pastures, and (4) protective tree belts and land which has been declared unsuitable for cultivation by the megye council.

#### Delivery Obligations of Cooperatives

Independent cooperatives and Type III cooperatives are required to deliver the following:

1. Produce equal to 160 wheat-kilograms (see table below) per cadastral yoke, when the average net income is less than 11 gold crowns per cadastral yoke.
2. Produce equal to 210 wheat-kilograms per cadastral yoke, when the average net income amounts to 11-17 gold crowns per cadastral yoke.
3. Produce equal to 260 wheat-kilograms per cadastral yoke, when the average net income is at least 17 gold crowns per cadastral yoke.
4. Fourteen kilograms of hogs and 3.3 kilograms of cattle per cadastral yoke in all income groups.

Produce delivery norms are expressed in wheat-kilograms according to the following table:

<u>Produce in 100 Kilograms</u>	<u>Equivalent in Wheat-Kilograms</u>
Wheat	100
Rye or wheat-rye mixture	90
Barley	85
Oats	85
Corn	85
Alfalfa	85
Clover	50
Meadow hay	50
Vetch	25-33
Sunflower seeds	40
Potatoes	130
Beans	33
Peas	150
Lentils	150
	200

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Delivery obligations of members of Type I and II cooperatives are identical with those of independent peasants, with the exception that cooperative members are entitled to a reduction of 10 percent for Type I cooperatives and 15 percent for Type II, provided that they joined the cooperative before 10 March 1952.

Delivery Obligations of Independent Peasants

Delivery obligations of independent peasants are governed by the extent and net income per cadastral yoke of the farm in respect to produce deliveries and by the extent of the farm in respect to hog and cattle deliveries. The produce delivery obligations of independent peasants per cadastral yoke are as follows:

Land Category (cadastral yokes)	Wheat-Kilograms According to Cadastral Categories							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1-3	38	56	74	92	109	127	145	163
3-5	59	87	115	143	170	198	226	254
5-8	81	119	157	195	234	272	310	348
8-10	102	150	198	246	295	343	391	439
10-15	114	168	221	275	329	383	436	490
15-20	127	187	247	307	366	426	486	546
20-25	140	206	272	338	404	470	536	602

Land categories are based on the combined area cultivated, such as arable land, orchards, meadows, vineyards, pasture, forests, and canebrakes. Orchards are taken at four times and vineyards five times their actual areas. Cadastral categories are based on the average net income from arable land, meadows, and pasture per cadastral yoke, according to the following table:

Cadastral Category	Avg Net Income From Arable Land, Meadows, and Pasture per Cadastral Yoke (in gold crowns)
I	0-6
II	6-8
III	8-10
IV	10-12
V	12-14
VI	14-16
VII	16-18
VIII or higher	18 or more

If the foregoing delivery obligations do not correspond to the actual productivity of the land, the megye council is authorized to classify the land into a higher cadastral category. The land cannot be classified into a cadastral category based on less than the actual net income.

Hog delivery obligations of independent peasants, based on the combined area of arable land, meadows, and pasture, are as follows:

Cadastral Yoke	Hogs (kilograms)	Cadastral Yokes	Hogs (kilograms)
1	4	7	40
2	10	8	55
3	15	9	65
4	20	10	75
5	25	11	85
6	30	12	95

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<u>Cadastral Yoke</u>	<u>Hogs (kilograms)</u>	<u>Cadastral Yokes</u>	<u>Hogs (kilograms)</u>
13	105	19	185
14	115	20	200
15	125	21	215
16	140	22	230
17	155	23	245
18	170	24	260
		25	275

Delivery Obligations of Kulaks

Delivery obligations applicable to kulaks must be fulfilled by a producer who:

1. Has a net income of 350 gold crowns or owns or cultivates a minimum area of 25 cadastral yokes, counting orchards and vineyards at four and five times the actual area, respectively, even if part of his property is not cultivated by himself.
2. Owns a threshing machine, a power-driven industrial plant (flour mill, etc.), a business establishment, or a restaurant, provided that net income derived from his land holding amounts to a minimum of 100 gold crowns.
3. Was required to pay assessment for agricultural development in 1949.

Produce delivery obligations of kulaks are as follows:

<u>Cadastral Category</u>	<u>For 25 Cadastral Yokes or More (in wheat-kilograms)</u>
I	153
II	225
III	297
IV	369
V	442
VI	514
VII	586
VIII	658

Produce delivery obligations of kulaks cultivating less than 25 cadastral yokes are 20 percent higher than the corresponding obligations of independent peasants.

Hog delivery obligations of kulaks are as follows:

<u>Combined Area of Arable Land, Meadows, and Pasture (in cadastral yokes)</u>	<u>Hog Delivery Obligation (in kg of live weight)</u>
25-27	330
27-30	360
30-35	420
35-40	470
40-45	520
45-50	570
50-60	640
60-70	720
70-80	800
over 80	125 for each additional 10 cadastral yokes

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Hog delivery obligations of kulaks cultivating less than 25 cadastral yokes of arable land, meadows, and pasture are based on the corresponding obligations of independent peasants, raised by 20 percent.

Cattle delivery obligations of kulaks are 12 kilograms per cadastral yoke of the combined area of arable land, meadows, and pasture.

Fulfillment of Delivery Obligations

Produce deliveries consist of 48 percent of bread cereals, 28 percent of fodder, 18 percent of sunflower seeds, and 6 percent of potatoes.

Cattle and hog delivery obligations are stated in live weight.

Producers whose bread-grain surplus is insufficient to meet delivery obligations may substitute barley, oats, corn, or sunflower seeds, provided that fodder delivery obligations have been fulfilled.

Fodder delivery obligations consist of 25 percent of barley and oats and 60 percent of corn. The remaining 15 percent may consist of, at the producer's choice, oats, barley, corn, or rough fodder. However, rough fodder may not constitute more than 15 percent of total fodder deliveries.

Sunflower seeds must be delivered in the total amount produced, after the producer has set aside seed requirements and the amount due to share croppers.

All types of cooperatives, independent peasants, and kulaks are required to deliver 10, 15, and 20 percent of their potato crops, respectively. Beans must be delivered in an amount equal to 15 percent of potato deliveries.

Producers having less than 8 cadastral yokes may deliver jointly a hog weighing at least 126 kilograms; if their individual holdings are under 3 cadastral yokes, they may substitute lard. In such cases, 600 grams of lard will equal one kilogram of live hog. No other substitutes are accepted for the fulfillment of hog delivery obligations.

The town or district (jaras) council may permit producers to pay cash in lieu of cattle delivery; the amount per kilogram will be established by the Minister of Produce Collection.

Producers having no arable land are permitted to substitute hay, hogs, or beef cattle for bread grain, fodder, sunflower seed, and potatoes. In this case 10 kilograms of hog or 20 kilograms of beef cattle are equivalent to 100 wheat-kilograms.

Produce and livestock must be delivered at the warehouses of approved state collection enterprises or farmers' cooperatives, or loaded into freight cars. Produce delivered in excess of ground tax and assessment for agricultural development must be paid for on delivery.

Between 1 March and 1 April 1952, a booklet will be issued to each producer specifying his delivery obligations. Request to alter delivery obligations may be made at the local council within 8 days of the receipt of the booklet.

Delivery obligations may be reduced if over 30 percent of the arable land is devoted to crops not subject to compulsory delivery or the crops have been damaged by the weather. Fodder delivery obligations may be reduced if the producer is engaged in hog breeding. Hog and cattle delivery obligations, however, cannot be reduced.

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Wine Delivery Obligations

Vineyards of less than 400 square fathoms [One-fourth cadastral yoke] are exempt from wine delivery obligations.

Wine delivery obligations are governed by the area of the vineyard and the average wine yield of the region. From the viewpoint of yield, the country is divided into four regions, namely:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Malligand* Degrees</u>
I	2,880
II	3,450
III	4,140
IV	4,830

\*[Malligand degree is identical with volumetric alcohol content. It is assumed that the Malligand degrees used in this decree indicate volume of alcohol expressed in liters. For example, a total of 2,880 Malligand degrees would equal 288 liters of wine of 10 percent alcohol content by volume, or 576 liters of 5 percent alcohol content, etc. It is also assumed that the foregoing table contains quantities per cadastral yoke. In Region I, for example, the yield averages 2,880 Malligand degrees per cadastral yoke.]

Delivery obligations of members of Types I and II cooperatives are 10 percent and 15 percent, respectively, less than the obligations of independent peasants.

Delivery obligations of independent peasants, based on the actual (not multiplied) area of the vineyard and according to wine-producing regions, are as follows:

<u>Vineyards (cadastral yokes)</u>	<u>Wine Delivery Obligations Per Cadastral Yoke (in Malligand deg)</u>			
	<u>Regions</u>			
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Under one	2,650	3,220	3,910	4,370
1-2	2,880	3,340	4,140	4,830
2-3	3,110	3,680	4,370	5,060
3-4	5,570	4,260	4,830	5,750
4-5	3,800	4,490	5,290	6,100

Delivery obligations of kulaks are as follows:

Under one	3,680	4,370	5,410	6,100
1-2	4,370	5,060	6,100	7,130
2-3	4,720	5,520	6,440	7,590
3-4	5,290	6,330	7,130	7,820
4-5	5,520	6,440	7,480	8,050
Over five	5,520	6,440	7,480	8,050

Wine delivery obligations may be also fulfilled by the delivery of must, wine grapes, or table grapes. Wine and table grapes are accepted at the rate of 13.5 kilograms and 12 kilograms per 100 Malligand degrees, respectively, and must is accepted at the rate of 165 degrees of sugar content equal to 100 Malligand degrees. Wine delivery obligations may be reduced for less-than-4-year-old vineyards or because of damage due to weather.

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Milk, Poultry, and Egg Delivery Obligations

Milk delivery is mandatory for every person who keeps cows. The amount of compulsory delivery is governed by the size of the herd, if the producer has less than 8 cadastral yokes, and by the size of the herd, as well as the combined area of arable land, meadows, and pasture, if the property exceeds 8 cadastral yokes. Producers whose land holdings would obligate them to milk delivery disproportionate to the size of their herd may substitute other products for milk prior to 31 December 1952. After the latter date, no substitutes will be accepted.

Producers having less than 800 square fathoms  $\frac{1}{2}$  cadastral yoke of land are exempt from poultry and egg delivery obligations.

Detailed regulations governing milk, poultry, and egg delivery obligations will be issued by the Minister of Produce Collection.

Prices for Compulsory Deliveries

Official prices for standard-quality products delivered in fulfillment of delivery obligations are as follows:

	<u>Forints per Quintal</u>
<u>Agricultural Produce</u>	
Wheat	60
Rye or wheat-rye mixture	54
Barley	50
Oats	50
Corn	52
Sunflower seed	80
Beans	60-90
Peas	90
Lentils	120-160
Potatoes	16-23
Alfalfa or clover	27
	<u>Forints per Kg</u>
<u>Meat Products</u>	
Fatted hogs	5.40
Beef cattle	2.70
Lard	10.00
	<u>Forints per Liter</u>
<u>Wine</u>	
Region I/a 13 degrees	3.12
" I/b 13 "	2.60
" II 12 "	1.92
" III 12 "	1.68
Other parts of the country 10-11 degrees	0.65-1.43

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		<u>Forints per Liter</u>
<b>Milk</b>		
Budapest		1.00
Near industrial cities		0.80
Other parts of the country		0.70
<b>Poultry and Eggs</b>		
Lean poultry	per kilogram	6.90
Fattened poultry	" "	7.40
Eggs	" eggs	0.38

Sanctions and Miscellaneous Provisions

If the producer does not fulfill his delivery obligations by the delivery date, his obligations will be increased by 5 percent of the shortage if the delay does not exceed 15 days and by 10 percent if the delay is in excess of 15 days.

Deliberate evasion of delivery obligations is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years.

Incomplete 1951 - 1952 deliveries must be completed during 1952 - 1953.

The foregoing regulations pertaining to milk, poultry, and egg deliveries become effective on 1 January 1952 and regulations pertaining to other products on 1 July 1952.

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